larus, neither is the tip so much deflexed as in that species. The raptorial legs are rather slender, and are considerably compressed, the base of the terminal joint is very slightly thickened, the terminal part elongated and knife-shaped, the inner edge with two teeth; tarsi of the three last pair of legs styliform; abdomen with the lateral margins of the first five segments thin and membranaceous, the fifth with a notch at the hind angle; the sixth segment with six slight crests terminating in short spines, the two middle approximating; the seventh segment with a sharp crest which rises nearly as high above its dorsal surface, as the space between its base and the edge of the segment; the end of this crest is pointed; the marginal teeth of the seventh segment are long and sharp, and have a slight ridge behind; the penultimate joint of the outer branch of the appendages to the sixth ring long, and furnished on the outer edge with a series of nine spines, which are depressed, and cover each other at the base. In the *G. scyllarus* there are twelve of these spines.

This species is about four inches long; in its dry state the greater part of the upper surface is tinged with a reddish hue, and along the middle of the back there is a pale line.

The species of the genus Gonodactylus are,—1. *G. chiragra*; 2. *G. scyllarus*; 3. *G. Edwardsii*, Berthold, Act. Göttingen. 1845, t. 3. f. 6; 4. *G. cultrifer*; 5. *G. styliferus*; 6. *G. graphurus*; 7. *G. trispinosus*. The *G. Edwardsii* is the species met with in nearly every box of insects and fish imported from China.

On the same plate with the *G. cultrifer* is figured an Amphipod, which *may be* the species figured by Colonel Montagu in the ninth volume of the 'Linnean Transactions,' t. 5. f. 5, under the name of *Oniscus Testudo*. I have named this on the plate *Acanthonotus Testudo*: it belongs to Prof. Owen's genus *Acanthonotus*: in the British Museum it bears Dr. Leach's manuscript name, *Vertumnus Cranchii*. The head is produced and pointed between the antennæ, and instead of the small number of segments assigned by Colonel Montagu to his *Oniscus*, there is the normal number of the various genera of Amphipoda.

3. Description of a new Pupina and two new Helicinas, from the Collection of H. Cuming, Esq. By Dr. L. Pfeiffer.

1. Pupina bilinguis, Pfr. *P. testâ oblongo-ovatâ, tenui, pellucidâ, nitidâ, corneâ; spirâ sensim attenuatâ, obtusiusculâ; suturâ impressâ, vix callosâ; anfractibus* 6, *supremis* 3 *convexis, confertim striatis, sequentibus subplanis, lævigatis, ultimo* $\frac{1}{3}$ *longitudinis paulo superante; aperturâ verticali, subcirculari, bicanaliculatâ, canali utroque aperto, ascendente, supero laminâ validâ, linguiformi, triangulari formato; peristomate subincrassato, breviter expanso, margine columellari plano, linguiformi, acuto.*

Long. 10, diam. 5 millim.

Hab. in Australiâ orientali.

2. Helicina intusplicata, Pfr. *H. testâ depresso-globosâ, tenuiusculâ, lævigatâ, nitidâ, carneâ; spirâ breviter conoideâ, vix acuminatâ; anfractibus fere 5 convexiusculis, celeriter accrescentibus, ultimo rotundato, basi planiusculo; columellâ recedente, planâ, retrorsum in callum tenuem dilatatâ; aperturâ parum obliquâ, semiovali-subtriangulari, altiore quam latâ, ad columellam angulatâ et plicâ intus fere ad marginem decurrente munitâ; peristomate simplice, breviter expanso, margine basali ad columellam subangulato.*
Diam. 10, alt. $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim.
Locality unkown.

3. Helicina diaphana, Pfr. *H. testâ subconoideo-depressâ, tenui, obliquè striatulâ, diaphanâ, nitidulâ, fulvo-lutescente; spirâ subelevatâ, apice obtusâ; anfractibus 4 planiusculis, ultimo obsoletè subangulato; columellâ brevissimâ, basi subnodosâ, in callum circumscriptum, sub lente granulatum retrorsum dilatatâ; aperturâ subobliquâ, semilunari; peristomate simplice, breviter expanso, margine basali leviter arcuato, in nodulum columellarem sensim transiente.*
Diam. 5, altit. $3\frac{1}{3}$ mill.
Hab. Honduras; *Mr. Dyson.*

May 28, 1850.

William Yarrell, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Secretary reported, that on the morning of the 25th of May he had the gratification of finding, on the arrival of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer "Ripon" at Southampton, that the preparations which had been made in that vessel, and the precautions which had been taken by the Hon. C. A. Murray, for the safe transport of the Hippopotamus, had been eminently successful.

The animal had been assiduously attended during the voyage by Hamet Saafi Canana, to whom he had been entrusted since his arrival in Cairo on the 14th of November 1849, and towards whom he exhibits a very marked attachment. Mr. Murray, having returned to England in the "Ripon," had continued to direct this interesting undertaking to its final success. Captain Moresby and the officers of the "Ripon" had given every facility and assistance in their power throughout the voyage; and, owing to the liberal provision which had been made both in Egypt and at Malta, the supply of fresh water required for the animal's bath had been constant and abundant.

The Hippopotamus was shut into his house with Hamet about 10 o'clock A.M. The house was then hoisted by a tackle from the main deck, and safely lowered to a railway truck on the quay at the New Dock. As soon as the other animals were landed, and arranged for the journey to London, they were conveyed by special train to Nine Elms, and ultimately reached the Garden at 10 P.M.